

INNER,  
between 5th and  
Pine & Spruce,  
H.H.

liberal patronage  
a continuous  
and advice in  
been successful  
general experience

preparations to the  
and 3d prepare  
6 Shipy Elm  
Powers; Nerve Pow  
Fever Powders;  
Powder for head-  
thens used for any  
Plasters; Eucaly  
very pleasant to  
ture; Red Linim  
Cathartic Drops;  
which cures radically  
impurities of the  
of the face, &c.; Dr  
for colds and  
Preparations for  
These medi-  
cines are such as  
cough, colds, &c.  
and, in short,  
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whose acquaintance  
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referred. Richard  
Howell, Ignatius  
Beck, John F. Lewis,  
John Bowler,  
Parris Salter,  
Jacob Gilmore,  
George Menck-  
and a large number  
of have used his medi-  
complete success.

PHLEGM  
writes his friends  
at the LONDON  
Chestnut-street,  
and street, and see  
Heaver and Fur  
dity, at the reduc-

made on fine linen  
which is a very great  
dusiness, durability,  
durable. Also fine  
50 cts. to \$2 each.

of Anti-Slavery  
Lectures, Phillips  
Wheatley, em-  
cinoir of her life,  
12 cts.; Anti-Sla-

therator, A. Bar-  
barians in Philadel-  
the present year,  
course of next  
it is indispensable  
for the present  
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No. 163, Pine  
Sixth Street, Phil-

leave to inform  
public, that he has  
for the accommo-  
of color who may  
pledges himself  
rendered to the  
as may favor his

GLASS.  
informs his friends  
he has established  
street, where he  
for cleansing  
or stains in cat-  
to with despatch  
received.

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Portland.  
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# THE LIBERATOR

NO. 31, CORNHILL, BY  
GARRISON AND WATTS.

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of insertion is \$1.00 per line for the first  
week, and \$0.50 for each subsequent week.

RECEIPT OF OPPRESSION.

[From the Boston Recorder.]

A SLAVEHOLDER'S OWN STORY.

When the Courier the following  
pamphlet on Slavery in South  
Carolina. We see  
of the morality in the state-  
ment of the slave, as such as  
to make, if he did not be-  
lieve it, but that he had  
heard.

trate into a country situated, and, forget-  
ful of those divine precepts, which teach di-  
gence and faithfulness to the slave, and len-  
ity and mildness to the master—if, forgetful  
of such precepts, they will step aside from  
their calling, to interfere with the domestic  
and political institutions of a nation, and ex-  
ercise its dependent and ignorant slaves to the  
blackest servitude, they must expect, not  
only to lose their privilege in this particular,  
but that the liberty of the slave will be  
abridged. The same conduct, in an Euro-  
pean community, among freemen, which  
these teachers have been for years exer-  
cising in reference to the people of South  
Carolina, would immediately call forth the  
most rigid interposition of government. It is  
something unreasonable, then, to censure  
those, who, in placing certain laws in their  
statute books for their protection and safety,  
have only sought to provide for, and to meet,  
such exigencies. The case is perfectly un-  
known, in Carolina, where, with a judicious  
teacher and proper religious instruction, the  
slave has been withdrawn from the full enjoy-  
ment of these immunities. It is to the inter-  
est of the master that he should be thus in-  
structed, for experience has taught, that re-  
ligious education makes him more honorable  
and faithful to all the purposes of his em-  
ployer. The impression, too, which so many  
entertain, that the slave is excluded from  
partaking of the same Christian rites with  
the freeman, is grossly unjust, and is abun-  
dantly refuted, in the fact, that in all our  
churches, the same communion is indiscrimi-  
nately administered from the same cup to  
black and white alike. In extending our  
remarks in this place, we do it with the awk-  
ward consciousness, when called upon to do  
that, it does not infrequently occur, that  
the number of the former participants greatly  
exceeds that of the latter.

But it has been urged as a great objection  
to the South's system of slavery, that the  
slave is not permitted to receive education,  
and is thus deprived of the means of acquir-  
ing for himself a knowledge of the Scriptures,  
if such an endorsement could be taken  
away, without bringing with its removal  
evils which have so frequently resulted, we  
might be disposed to admit the force of the  
objection, and to desire a relaxation of our  
laws in this respect. The safety of both par-  
ties, however, forbids such an indulgence.  
Whenever extended, the slave has been al-  
ways deluded, and instead of learning to read  
precepts of benevolence and love, the first  
lessons he has been taught, have been those  
of disobedience and revolt. It is in view of  
this, that he has been denied any other than  
oral instruction. Able and efficient teachers  
are provided him for this purpose. He hears  
the Bible read, along with the Whites, at  
every religious meeting, and at stated times  
and places, he is expounded in a manner  
suited to his capacity. In fact, it is as com-  
mon in Carolina to find the true Christian  
in the person of the slave, as in that of any other  
class or complexion in the world.

[From the New-York Evangelist.]

The undersigned, being quoted by name  
in the closing paragraph of the leading edi-  
torial article in the Evangelist for the 11th  
instant, as having advanced the opinion, on a  
late public occasion, that the Congress of  
the United States possesses power under the  
Constitution to put an end to the domestic  
slave trade, asks the favor of being allowed  
to make a brief statement on this most agitat-  
ing and vital topic.

I do believe, and have long and repeated-  
ly maintained, that slavery is a sin in the  
view of any who supports it. In support of  
this opinion, I did in 1830 stake and lose in  
Kentucky, what ever political influence years  
of previous, and not unsuccessful effort had  
secured; and in 1833 I did solemnly and  
publicly refuse to sit as a corresponding  
member of the Synod of Kentucky, after that  
body refused to say that God's law condemn-  
ed slavery.

I have continually held that this whole  
nation and world are bound to use every lawful  
means to put an end to slavery every where  
upon earth; and that to do this, we are all  
bound to use legal means where they exist,  
and moral means always.

That the Congress of the United States  
has power to abolish slavery in the District  
of Columbia, no reasonable man can doubt;  
that this power should be exercised without  
delay, every humane man ought to admit.  
But that Congress possesses the power to  
abolish the domestic slave trade under that  
clause of the Federal Constitution which  
(section viii. of act I) confers authority to  
regulate commerce among the several states,  
I have never asserted; nor do I now assert it,  
nor yet deny it. I firmly believe, however,  
that the ix section of article I, which is in  
these words, 'The migration or importation  
of such persons, as any of the states now ex-  
isting shall think proper to admit, shall not  
be prohibited by the Congress prior to the  
year 1808, does expressly allow Congress to  
regulate, and if need be prohibit, both im-  
portation from foreign countries, and emigra-  
tion from state to state, of the persons in-  
tended in these words. Moreover, I consider  
that Congress has wisely and repeatedly in  
substance exercised these powers; and I am  
ready to vindicate and uphold, as far as  
one man may, the future exercise of the  
same beneficent authority; since I am fully  
convinced nothing would more effectually  
tend to sap the foundations of slavery in sev-  
eral of the slave states.

It is clear to my mind, that each state has  
exclusive power to say whether or not slavery  
may continue in its borders; yet it is  
equally clear that each state for itself, and  
the Congress for them all, has power to pre-  
vent the emigration and importation of slaves  
—or of any other persons, not being citizens  
of the state whence they migrate.

# THE LIBERATOR.

VOL. IV. OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND. (NO. 44.)  
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS. [SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1834.]

Wayne—Thomas B. Robinson, James  
Clark, G. W. Fairbanks.

The Convention was addressed by the  
Rev. Mr. Fargo of Salem, and Rev. Mr.  
Hawes of Topsham, on the evils of Slavery  
as it now exists in the United States.  
Hon. Samuel M. Pond, Rev. Arthur Drink-  
water, and Rev. Thomas Adams were ap-  
pointed a committee to nominate officers for  
the Convention.

On motion of Gen. Fessenden of Portland,  
voted, that each session of this Convention  
be opened and closed with prayer.  
The Committee appointed to nominate of-  
ficers for the Convention reported as follows:  
Rev. David Thurston, President.  
Hon. Samuel M. Pond, Vice Presidents.  
Ebenzer Dole, Esq.  
Samuel K. Gilman, Esq. Secretaries.  
Rev. Wooster Parker, Secretary.

Rev. S. L. Pomroy, Gen. Samuel Fessen-  
den, Rev. Stephen Thurston, Doct. LaFa-  
yette Perkins, and Professor Calvin Newton,  
a committee of Overtures.

The Committee of Overtures presented  
the following resolution.  
Resolved, That this Convention be grati-  
fied in seeing among them a number of the  
well known friends of immediate emancipa-  
tion, from abroad, and that they be invited to  
take seats as corresponding members of this  
body.

The Chairman of the committee stated he  
had particular reference to Mr. Thompson  
from England, Rev. Amos A. Phelps, agent  
of the American Anti-Slavery Society, from  
Boston; Rev. Cyrus P. Grosvenor of Salem,  
Mass.; and Benjamin C. Bacon, Esq. of Bos-  
ton, Secretary of the New-England Anti-  
Slavery Society. The resolution was unani-  
mously adopted, and the gentlemen referred to  
took seats with the Convention.

Professor Newton of the committee of  
Overtures presented the following resolution,  
which was unanimously adopted.  
Resolved, That for the purpose of con-  
centrating our efforts and bringing them to  
bear with the greatest weight on the subject  
of emancipation, it is expedient to form a  
State Anti-Slavery Society.

Resolved, That Messrs. Fessenden, Newton,  
Adams of Hallowell, Adams of Brunswick,  
and Southwick of Ypsalboro, be a commit-  
tee to revise a Constitution for a State Anti-  
Slavery Society.

The Session was closed with prayer by  
Rev. Mr. Drinkwater, and the Convention  
adjourned till 2 P. M.

On motion of Mr. Adams of Brunswick,  
Resolved, That in all our efforts to pro-  
cure the abolition of slavery throughout the  
United States, we utterly and solemnly dis-  
claim all feelings of hostility towards our  
fellow-citizens and brethren who hold slaves;  
and we believe we are laboring for their good  
in the most direct way, when we labor for  
the immediate and entire extinction of Slavery.

Messrs. Shepard of Hallowell, Redington  
of Augusta, and Gilman of Hallowell, were  
appointed a committee to prepare and publish  
an account of the proceedings of this Con-  
vention.

On motion of Mr. Adams of Brunswick.  
Resolved, That in order to improve the  
condition of our colored population, it is the  
duty of the benevolent to seek out young  
colored persons and encourage and assist  
them in preparing for the various professions  
and employments of life.

On motion of Mr. Pomroy, the following  
resolution was adopted.  
Whereas the New-England Anti-Slavery  
Society's Convention held in Boston in May  
last, resolved to establish a Manual Labor  
High School for the special benefit of the  
children of colored persons, therefore

Resolved, That this Convention cordially  
approve of such establishment, and recom-  
mend it to all the friends of liberty and learn-  
ing.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Grosvenor. Adjourned  
till 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON. Met agreeably to adjournment.  
Prayer by Rev. Thomas Adams.

The committee of overtures introduced  
the following:  
Resolved, That ministers of the gospel of  
all denominations, favorable to the anti-slav-  
ery cause, be respectfully and earnestly re-  
quested to deliver addresses or sermons on  
the subject on or about the fourth of July of  
each year, and to take up collections in aid  
of the cause.

This resolution was supported by Messrs.  
Lovejoy, Phelps, Pomroy, Hawes, Adams of  
Brunswick, Thurston of Prospect, and Gil-  
patrick of Blackhill.

On motion of Mr. Thurston of Prospect,  
Resolved, That it is no part of the plans  
and objects of this Convention to promote  
the amalgamation of the whites and blacks  
by intermarriages.

Resolved, That this Convention regards it  
as a duty binding on all of every age, sex  
and condition in society, to 'remember these  
who are in bonds as bound with them,' and  
that are in bonds as bound with them, and  
does therefore regard with high satisfaction  
the formation of Female Anti-Slavery Soci-  
eties, and considers the general co-operation  
of American ladies in the holy cause of  
emancipation as essential to the overthrow  
of slavery in the land.

Resolved, That this Convention regards  
the domestic slave trade now carried on in  
these United States, as no less atrocious in  
the sight of God than the foreign, and is  
equally worthy with the foreign to be pro-  
nounced and treated as piracy.

Resolved, That while the Convention are  
fully aware that the peaceable abolition of  
slavery in this country will require the legis-  
lative action of the slaveholding states, they  
utterly disclaim all intention and purpose of  
forming a political party, and that they shall  
consider the object of anti-slavery associa-  
tions accomplished when the public senti-  
ment of this nation on the subject of human  
rights shall be in harmony with the great  
principles of God's law.

Resolved, That this Convention most cor-  
dially and affectionately welcome their friend  
and fellow-laborer, George Thompson, Esq.,  
who after having labored with great accept-  
ance and success in the efforts made by our  
English brethren for the abolition of Slavery  
in the British Colonies, has now arrived  
among us to aid us in our efforts to abolish  
slavery in these United States; and coming  
as he does the representative of the views  
and feelings of a large class of the most de-  
voted and eminent Christians in England,  
among whom are such men as Doct. Ward-  
law, Fiebig, and Cox—Rev. John Angel  
James, George Stephen, Esq.—and believing  
also that he comes among us as a friend and  
a brother, desirous only to promote the best  
interests and highest glory of our beloved  
land, and that his labors will be of eminent  
service in the cause of emancipation, we  
would cordially commend him to the courtes-  
y, confidence, and friendship of the Chris-  
tian community.

The committee appointed to nominate of-  
ficers for the present year, reported the fol-  
lowing:  
For President—Hon. SAMUEL M. POND  
of Brunswick.

For Vice Presidents—Dr. Burleigh Smart  
of Kennebec; Samuel F. Hussey, Esq.,  
Portland; Samuel Pickard, Esq., Lewiston;  
Simeon Perkins, Esq., Hebron; Prof. Calvin  
Newton, Waterville; Dr. James Bowen,  
Bloomfield; Rev. Stephen Thurston, Pros-  
pect; John Godfrey, Esq., Bangor; Wm. A.  
Crocker, Esq., Machias; John Buck, Esq.,  
Orland.

Rev. George E. Adams of Brunswick,  
Corresponding Secretary.  
Samuel K. Gilman, Esq. of Hallowell, Re-  
cording Secretary.

John Eveleth, Esq. of Augusta, Treasurer.  
Asa Redington, Jr. Esq. of Augusta, Eb-  
enzer Dole, Esq. of Hallowell, Stephen  
Sewall, Esq. of Wintthrop, Executive Com-  
mittee.

The report of the Committee was accept-  
ed and the officers severally elected to the  
offices reported by the committee.

On motion of Mr. Lovejoy of Bangor,  
Resolved, That the thanks of this Con-  
vention be tendered to John Hovey, Esq. for  
procuring this house for the meeting of this  
Convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Con-  
vention be tendered to its President for the  
able and dignified manner in which he has  
presided over its deliberations.

At the request of the Convention the  
President offered prayer, after which the  
Convention adjourned without day.

[A number of able and interesting ad-  
dresses were made which will appear here-  
after.]

Whereas, the most High God hath made  
of one blood all the families of man for to  
dwell on all the face of the earth, and hath  
endowed all alike with 'certain inalienable  
rights, among which are life, liberty, and the  
pursuit of happiness,' and we therefore be-  
lieve that the slavery existing in these United  
States, by which more than two millions  
of our fellow-countrymen are deprived of  
those rights, is a gross violation of the law  
of God, as well as of the fundamental prin-  
ciples of our government; and whereas we  
recognize it as a duty incumbent on all to do  
what they can to put an end to this system  
of oppression; and whereas we believe also  
that it can be done, as in the case of inter-  
ference, only by radical reform of individual  
and by consequence of public sentiment, and  
that we can act to this end, most efficiently  
only by organized effort—

Therefore, we the undersigned, agree to  
form ourselves into a Society for this purpose,  
to be governed by the following  
CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This Society shall be called the  
Maine Anti-Slavery Society, and shall be  
auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery So-  
ciety.

ART. 2. The fundamental principles of  
this Society are, that slaveholding is a heinous  
crime against God and man, and there-  
fore that immediate Emancipation, without  
the condition of Expiration, is the duty of  
the master and the right of the slave.

ART. 3. The leading object of this So-  
ciety is to do what it can, by moral and reli-  
gious means, and by no other, to secure the  
Immediate and Entire Emancipation of our  
enslaved brethren and sisters. This Society  
will also encourage and promote the intel-  
lectual, moral and religious improvement of  
the free people of color, and by correcting  
prevailing and wicked prejudices, endeavor  
to obtain for them, as well as the enslaved,  
an equality with the whites in civil, intellec-  
tual and religious privileges; but will never  
countenance the oppressed in vindicating  
their rights by physical force.

ART. 4. Any person who assents to the  
above principles may become a member of  
this Society by signing its constitution.

ART. 5. The officers of this Society shall  
be a President, one Vice President from each  
county, a Corresponding and a Recording  
Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Com-  
mittee of six, of which the President and  
Secretaries shall be members. The Presi-  
dent, Vice Presidents, Secretaries and Treas-  
urer shall discharge the duties usually de-  
volving on their respective offices. It shall  
be the duty of the Executive Committee to  
promote the great objects of the Society in  
such ways as they may think proper, consis-  
tently with this Constitution.

ART. 6. The annual meeting of the so-  
ciety shall be on the last Wednesday of Octo-  
ber, at such place as may be designated by  
the Executive Committee.

[From the Kennebec Journal.]  
A day or two before the Convention, the  
Age published a long article rather severe  
against the abolitionists, and containing, as  
we think, many errors of fact and opinion.  
The paper, among other things, touched  
pretty sharply upon the anti-slavery mission-  
ary from England, Mr. Thompson, who was  
expected to be present. He was present,  
and in his address in the evening he took up  
the paper and the editor, and with more chi-  
valry than prudence, went at it pell mell in  
read John Bull style. The gentleman has a  
smooth tongue and a ready wit, long prac-  
ticed we doubt not in oral controversy, and  
he brought his guns to bear with some force  
upon the editor of the Age. This of course  
raised something of a dust among the friends  
of that paper who were present, many of  
whom represented that Thompson ridiculed  
the Republican institutions of the country.  
This however he totally disclaimed, declar-  
ing that he was a Republican himself, and  
that his sentiments as such were well known  
in England. He averred that he attacked  
slavery, and that only, wherever it existed,  
but that it was more odious under a Republi-  
can government than under a despotism.  
Such was the excitement, however, among a  
few, rided by considerable misrepresentation  
or misunderstanding, that a few of our citi-  
zens collected at Rev. Mr. Thompson's house,  
and sent over a committee to admonish Mr.  
Thompson to leave the town before five  
o'clock, and not to appear again in the Con-  
vention. We respect many of the gentle-  
men concerned, and therefore feel the greater  
regret that they should permit themselves  
to do an act so indefensible. What right  
had they to say when Mr. Thompson should  
speak in a Convention in which they took no  
part and had no concern? If they did not  
like him, they need not hear him; or if he  
did attack the editor of the Age, with his  
tongue, Mr. Bridge has the use of his tongue  
and his pen, to defend himself, and with the  
advantage of having the control of his paper  
to say what he pleased of Mr. Thompson.  
It was certainly very unmanly to invite the  
aid of a mob to drive off this single individ-  
ual. We think the act deserves reprehension  
more particularly because it savors of that dis-  
organizing violence which is rife in many parts  
of the country, substituting brutal force for  
law and order, tending directly to bloodshed  
and crimes of the deepest dye. A dagger  
or a cudgel is but a poor apology for an  
argument, and is not often resorted to until the  
argument fails. Besides it is a wretched  
policy to threaten to knock a man down, in-  
stead of refuting what he says, since that is  
denied a hearing and is crowded with violence,  
will be sure to gain friends who would  
otherwise be wholly indifferent if not adverse  
to him. The Convention finished its busi-  
ness in the afternoon and adjourned. The  
members went to Hallowell, where Mr.  
Thompson lodged with the Rev. Mr.  
Tappan of this town, who by the way took  
no part in the Convention. In the course  
of the night some party rascals, knowing prob-  
ably that Mr. Thompson was there, prowled  
around when all honest people were asleep,  
and taking some billets of wood, broke in  
one of Mr. Tappan's front windows—a most  
gallant achievement! It is a pity they are  
not yet certainly known, because the inno-  
cent are liable to be suspected.

The Vincennes Sun records the death of  
Mrs. Angeline Mallet, at the advanced age  
of 110 years. It was her lot to raise a fam-  
ily of fourteen children, to the age of women  
and men, and to live to bury them all; all of  
them having left behind them large families.

Judge Duval, of the Supreme Court of the  
United States, has determined to resign his  
office, and will probably not take his seat on  
the bench again. The Judge is a very aged  
man, having been Secretary of the First  
Committee of Safety in Maryland, sixty  
years ago.







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